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condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 28, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 34; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, 12; baggage disinfected, 12 pieces. August 29, steamship *España*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Prevalence of cholera in the islands.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended August 9, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels having a total personnel of 342 crew and 617 passengers; 75 steerage passengers were bathed and 80 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

The following data, while possibly incomplete and not altogether accurate, give a fair idea of the cholera situation in Japan during the past week: Ehime Ken, a few cases at Matsuyama; Fukuoka Ken, to August 11, 532 cases, 278 deaths; Hyogo Ken, a few cases at Kobe; Kagawa Ken, a considerable number of cases at Taka, Matsu, and elsewhere—disease spreading; Nagasaki Ken, a considerable number of cases; Okayama Ken, July 19 to August 8, 484 cases and 227 deaths; Osaka Fu, to August 10, 24 cases and 17 suspicious cases; Saga Ken, cholera present; Yamaguchi Ken, cholera present.

No official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama during the week ended August 9 has been received, but it is believed that this city is free from quarantinable disease. The present outbreak of cholera has been confined, with the exception of a few cases in Tokyo and elsewhere, to the southern portion of the empire. The island of Kyushu has suffered rather severely, and its chief ports, Nagasaki and Moji, are at present infected. Recently, a considerable number of cases have been reported from Kagawa Ken on the island of Shikaku. The only extensive outbreak on the main island has occurred at Okayama, a city not far distant from Kobe. The disease has not invaded the northern portion of the main island, and the Hokkaido is also free from suspicion.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended August 16, 1902. Three vessels having a total personnel of 336 crew and 413 passengers were inspected, 171 steerage passengers were bathed, and 301 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the two weeks ended August 16, 1902, mentions 1 nonfatal case of cholera, being the first case which has been officially recognized in this city during the present outbreak. A few cases of cholera and "pseudo-cholera" have recently occurred in Tokyo. Nevertheless at present,

as regards cholera, the conditions in Yokohama and vicinity seem much more favorable than those obtaining in the chief southern ports of Japan, viz, Moji, Nagasaki, and Kobe. The Japanese ports to the north of Tokyo appear at present free from infection.

The prevalence of cholera in the favorite coaling port of Moji, where, to August 18, 329 cases, with 191 deaths, are reported, deserves special mention. Many ships bound for American ports touch there, but owing to the fact that no consular officer of the United States is stationed at Moji, a United States bill of health is not obtainable.

Recent reports from Formosa show as occurring in that island from the beginning of the year to August 18, 2,116 cases of pest with 1,658 deaths.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Cases and deaths from cholera in Japan to August 18, 1902.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 22, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the number of cases of cholera reported in Japan (including Formosa) during the present outbreak. These data have been translated for me from the vernacular journals of this date, and are published as emanating from the Japanese home department. Merely suspicious cases seem to have been excluded from this table, and, generally speaking, the period covered is from the beginning of the present outbreak to August 18, 1902. See cholera table.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Reports from Progreso.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, September 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port for the week ended September 5, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 5,000. There have been no deaths from yellow fever or other quarantinable diseases, and the sanitary condition of the port is fairly good.

The following deaths were reported at the office of the juez civil for the week: Dysentery, 1; general debility, 1; malarial fever, 2; intestinal tumor, 1, and enteritis, 1. Total, 6.

Eight health certificates were issued to passengers for Cuba and the United States. Seven vessels, 213 officers and crew, and 63 passengers with their effects were inspected.

There are reported several cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever in Merida during the past week.

Respectfully,

EDWARD T. HARGRAVE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.